## Address to the People of the Southern States.

At a large meeting of Southern member of both Houses of Congress, held at the Capitol on the evening of the 7th ultimo, the Hon. HOPKINS L. TURNEY, of Tennessee, having been appointed Chairman at a pre-vious meeting, took the Chair; and, on motion of the Hon. David Hubbard, of Alabama, the Hon. WILLIAM J. ALSTON, of Alabama,

was appointed Secretary.

Whereupon, the Hon. A. P. Butler, of South Carolina, from the committee appointed at a preliminary meeting, reported an Address to the Southern people, recommending the establishment, at Washington City, of a newspaper, to be devoted to the support and defence of Southern interests; which was read and with some slight modifications. read, and with some slight modifications,

the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, and unanimously adopted by the

Resolved, unanimously. That the committee, in publishing the Address, he instructed to give with it the names of the Senators and Representatives in Congress who concur in the proposition to establish southern Organ, as manifested by their abscriptions to the several copies of the plan in circulation, or who may hereafter authorise said committee to in-

Maryland.—Senator: Thomas G. Pratt. Virginia.—Senators: R. M. T. Hunter, J. M. Mason. Representatives: J. A. Seddon, Thos. H. Averett, Paulus Powell, R. K. Meade, Alex. R. Holladay, Thos. S. Bocock, H. A. Edmundson, Jeremiah

Mangum. Representatives: T. L. Cling-man, A. W. Venable, W. S. Ashe.

South Carolina .- Senators: A P But ler, F. H. Elmore. Representatives: John McQueen, Joseph A. Woodward, Daniel Wallace, Wm. F. Colcock, James L. Orr, Armistead Burt, Isaac E. Holmes.

Georgia. - Senators: John McP. Berrien William C. Dawson. Representatives: Joseph W. Jackson, Alex. H. Stephens, Robert Toombs, H. A. Haralson, Allen F.

Alabama .- Senator: Jeremiah Clemens Representatives: David Hubbard, F. W. Bowdon, S. W. Inge, W. J. Alston, S.

Mississippi.—Senator. Jefferson Davis. Representatives: W. S. Featherston, Jacob Thompson, A. G. Brown, W. W. Mc-Willie.

Louisiana. Senators; S. U. Downs Pierre Soule. Representatives: J. H. Har-manson, Emile La Sere, Isaac E. Morse. Arkansas .- Senators: Solon Borland, W Sebustian. Representative: William R

Texas .- Representatives: Vol. E. How ard, D. S. Kaufman.

Missouri. Senator: D. R. Atchison. Representative: James S. Green.

John H. Savage.

ve have offered no organized resistance to

them, and opposed but little, except the iso-

ated efforts of members of Congress, who

have occasionally raised their voices against

what they believe to be wrongs and injustice

It is time that we should meet and main-

tain an issue, in which we find ourselves in-

egard to every interest that is peculiar to

us, and which is not enjoyed in common with

them, however guarantied by solemn com-

pact, and no matter how vitally involving our

selves against assaults which can end in

nothing short of our destruction, if we oppose

circumstances, and a want of knowledge of the true condition of things in the Southern

with it, and if against us, we must wrestle

with it or fall. If, as we firmly believe, truth

is with us, there is nothing to discourage us

The eventual strength of an opinion is t

be measured, not by the number who may

sustains it We believe-nay, we know, that truth is with us, and therefore we should not

shrink from the contest. We have too much

staked upon it to shrink or to tremble-a

ence of fourteen or fifteen States of the Con-

federacy—all rest upon the result of the struggle in which we are engaged. We must maintain the equality of our political position in the Union; we must maintain the

dig ity and respectability of our social posi-tion before the world; and must maintain

our united efforts can protect them; and, if

possible, we must effect all this within the

ale of the Union, and by means known to

for the sake of the Union. We have great

interests exposed to the assaults, not only of the world at large, but of those who, consti-

tuting a majority, wield the power of our own confederated States. We must defend

in such an effort.

no resistance to them. Owing to accid

Florida. - Senators: Jackson Morton, D. L. Yulee. Representative: E. Carrington

And upon motion, the meeting adjourned HOPKINS L. TURNEY, Chairman. ATTEST :

## THE ADDRESS

The committee to which was referred the duty of preparing an Address to the peo-ple of the slaveholding States upon the subject of a Southern Organ, to be estab-lished in the Cily of Washington, put forth the following:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A number of Senators and Representatives in Congress from the Southern States of the Confederacy deeply impressed with a sense of the dangers which beset those States, have considered carefully our means of self-defence within the Union and the Constitution, and have come to the conclusion that it is highly impor-tant to establish in this city a paper, which, without reference to political party, shall be devoted to the rights and interests of the South, so far as they are involved in the questions growing out of African slavery. establish and maintain such a paper, your chance to entertain it, but by the truth which support is necessary, and accordingly we address you on the subject.

In the contest now going on, the consti-tutional equality of fifteen States is put in question. Some sixteen hundred millions worth of negro property is involved directly, and indirectly, though not less surely, an incalculable amount of property in other forms But to say this is to state less than half the doom that hangs over you. Your social forms and institutions—which separate the European and the African races into distinct classes, and assign to each a different sphere in society—are threatened with overthrow tion before the world; and must maintain Whether the negro is to occupy the same and secure our liberty and rights, so far as social rank with the white man, and enjoy equally the rights, privileges, and immuni-ties of citizenship—in short, all the honors and dignities of society—is a question of and dignities of society—is a question of greater moment than any mere question of property can be.

pale of the Constitution. The union of the South upon these vital interests is necessary, not only for the sake of the South, but perhaps

property can be.

Such is the contest now going on—a contest in which public opinion, if not the pre-vailing, is destined to be a most prominent force; and yet, no organ of the united inter ests of those assailed has as yet been established, nor does there exist any paper those interests by all legitimate means, or which can be the common medium for an else perish either in or without the effort. Te interchange of opinions amongst the Southern States. Public opinion, as it has been each other upon one vital question, and make formed and directed by the combined influ- the most of our political strength. We must ence of interest and prejudice, is the force do more-we must go beyond our entrenchwhich has been most potent against us in ments, and meet even the more distant and the war now going on against the institu-tion of negro slavery; and yet we have ta-which are directed against us. We, too, ken no effectual means to make and main-tain that issue with it upon which our safety and perhaps our social existence depends. Whoever will look to the history of this question, and to the circumstances under which we are now placed, must see this, however, we too must open up avenues litest address of a gentleman to a lady is that our position is one of imminent danger, to the public mind; we, too, must have an I am new, dear madam, the humblest of you

## HE SOUTHERN PRES

## DAILY.

Vol. 1.

Washington, Saturday, July 6, 1850.

reselves in the present emergency. The want of such an organ, heretolore, has been warfare against African slavery commenced, perhaps one of the leading causes of our pre-as is known, with Great Britain, who, after sent condition.

having contributed mainly to its establishment in the New World, devoted her most ment through which we can hear or be heard earnest efforts, for purposes not yet fully ex-plained, to its abolition in America. How paper here which makes the abolition of sla-wisely this was done, so far as her own colwisely this was done, so far as her own colonies were concerned, time has determined; and all comment upon this subject on our part would be entirely superfluous. If, however, her purpose was to reach and embarrass us on this subject, her efforts have not been without success. A common origin a common language, have made the English literature ours to a great extent, and the efforts of the British Government and people to mould the public opinion of all who speak the English language, have not been vain or fruitless. On the contrary, they have been deeply felt wherever the English language is spoken; and the more efficient and dangerous, because, as yet, the South has taken no steps to appear and plead at the bar of the world, before which she has been tried already without a hearing. Secured by constitutional guaran ies, and independent of all the world, so far as its language and the world, so far as its language and the world, so far as its language and the world, so far as its language. How is it now? The abolition party him we will always be found laboring to excuse the assailants, and to paralyze all efforts at resistance. How is it now? The abolition party him

ligations and a regard to party success. And ber of State Legislatures, as the settled and they but subserve the ends of their estabdanger menaces us from every quarter. A great party has grown up, and is increasing in the United States, which seems to think ishment in consulting their own interests, in the United States, which seems to think it a duty they owe to earth and heaven to make war on a domestic institution upon which are staked our property, our social

all are offered to tempt them to press upon and reputation too often to the commendation

alter this state of things, so far as the South is concerned. We have vast interests, which we are bound, by many considerations, to defend with all the moral and political means in our power. One of the first steps to this great end is to establish a Southern Organ volved by those who make war upon us in here, a paper through which we may commune with one another and the world at large. We do not propose to meddle with political parties as they now exist; we wish prosperity, happiness, and safety. It is time that we should take measures to defend ourthe true condition of things in the Southern he snall consider the constitutional rights of the South, which are involved in the great speak is a slave.

States, the larger portion of the press and of abolition movement, as paramount to all I shall some, however, to that portion the political literature of the world has been directed against us. The moral power of party and all other political considerations. And surely the time has come when all public opinion carries political strength along outhern men should unite for the purpose of self-defence. Our relative power in the Legislature of the Union is diminishing with every census; the dangers which menace us are daily becoming greater; and, the chief inand reverse this state of things. It is not

North has, both here and at home-a press which shall be devoted to Southern rights. the tone which is to pervade it. Claiming We have seen grow up with this institu-our share of power in Federal Legislation, let tion a noble, chivalrous, and intelligent peo-Let us take, too, all the means necessary to to our numerical strength.

maintain the paper by subscription, so as to Without intending to disparage, in the alest and money to sustain a paper which rangements, to procure editors of high talent and standing; and they will also see that the paper is conducted without opposition, and without reference to the political parties of have discussed seriously, or are now discussed. the day. With these assurances, we feel cussing, the propriety of meeting in Con-justified in calling upon you, the people of vention at Nashville, to see what steps are the Southern States-to make the necessary efforts to establish and maintain the proposed

A. P. BUTLER, JACKSON MORTON, R. TOOMBS, J. THOMPSON.

Courtsure. - The plain English of the p and one to be defended by all the means, organ through which we can appeal to the moral and political, of which we can avail world, and commune with each other. The your lord and master.

SPEECH OF In Committee of the Whole on the state of

transmitting the Constitution of Culfornia: Mr. MORSE said: Mr. CHAIRMAN: The importance of the question under consideration will be the only apology. I shall offer for asking a share of he attention of the committee.

The debate which has been going on

ome time in this body and the Senate, has left little for those who follow, but the gleanings of a field once as rich as the mines of that California whose admission into our Union is the subject of the Executive message now lying upon our table. May our acquisitions in that quarter not prove like the fabled fruit of the East, beautiful to the eye,

but ashes to the taste.

The whole history of this California ques tion has more the appearance of a romance than of troth, and it is only from fable or fiction that we can draw any parallel. Where,

from now to eternity, no other slave territowhich are staked our property, our social organization, and our peace and safety. Sectional feelings have been invoked, and those who wield the power of this Government have been tempted almost, if not quite, beyond their power of resistance, to wage a war against our property, our rights, and Government, the North has a controlling inspection of the social states and becomes every statesman to look narrowly and carefully into it, and to see whether, if that be the settled policy, as avowed by so re gentlemen, boldly, manfully, and honestly, and entertained by nearly every lic press, as it now stands at the Seat of Government, the North has a controlling inspection. our social system, which, if successfully fluence. The press of this city takes its duty of the people of the South to see how prosecuted, must end in our destruction, tone from that of the North. Even our far their interests are endangered and their Every inducement—the love of power, the Southern press is subjected, more or less, to principles compromited, under this modern desire to accomplish what are, with less the same influence. Our public men, yes, reckless and majority interpretation of the truth than plausibility, called "reforms"—our southern men, owe their public standing Constitution. I am not of that class of men who desire to put off until to-morrow the those who are represented, and, in fact, seem to be an easy prey to the spoiler. Our equity under the Constitution is, in effect, denied; our social institutions are derided ing, reproduce—unconscious, doubtless, in and whether the South are guilty of aggresand contemned, and ourselves treated with most instances, of the wrong they do—the sion upon the rights of the North, or when contumely and scorn through all the avennes northern opinion in regard to public men ther the North has or has not encroached Kentucky.—Representatives: R. H. Stanton, James L. Johnson.

Tennessee.—Senator: Hopkins L. Turney. Representatives: James H. Thomas,
Frederick P. Stanton, C. H. Williams,

Tennessee.—Stanton, those who choose to call me agitator or dis-

> When our forefathers framed this Cona more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for

he Whig or be he Democrat. We do not come after them requires that they should see

my argument (if my time allows) last.

Before I begin, I desire to disembarras this question from all extraneous matter-to set some gentlemen right upon the subject, by denying, once for all, that slavery is an evil, and that anybody has any right to remedy it as such. This most mischievous error strument in the assaults upon us is the public has grown up from the sentiments of Mr. press, over which, owing to our supineness, the North exercises a controlling influence. So far as the South is concerned, we can change an early period of our country; also, from and reverse this state of things. It is not the objections made to slavery by some of the bonne, that public sentiment at the South the Southern States. Whatever might have should be stifled or controlled by the party interest, in all its forms, of incalcular press.

South then, it has undergone a great change.

We have seen our country flourish under this water a press of our own, as the sundergone a great change. should be stifled or controlled by the party been the sentiment of the people of the system-a tropical climate and soil (where the white man cannot cultivate the earth and animated by Southern feeling; which without incurring more or less risk of health hall look not to the North but the South for or life) converted into a terrestrial paradise

us also claim our share of influence in the ple, who have always exercised, and (withpress of the country. Let us organize in out meaning to be at all offensive) will conevery Southern town and county, so as to tinue to exercise, in the affairs of the world end this paper into every house in the land. and of this country, an influence fully equal

spread of knowledge and truth. Let every this great domain, I do not hesitate to say, portion of the South furnish its full quota of that in the peaceful walks of civil life—in alent and money to sustain a paper which the stirring events of war—in everything might to be supported by all, because it will that can adorn and elevate a man, the people be devoted to the interest of every Southern of the South are fully your equals, and beman. It will be the earnest effort of the committee who are charged with these artinat can adorn and elevate a man, the people be devoted to the interest of the South are fully your equals, and being completely satisfied with all our institutions, we do not desire or intend to allow,

necessary to be taken to secure their honor and their constitutional rights, which they say, or think, are both endangered.

I agree with my friend from Georgia [Mr. Toomss,] that up to 1820 there was no great cause of complaint. The people of the North and South lived like a band of brothers, and the stars and stripes floated have advanced, and who have retreated.

(Mr. Calhoun,) in regard to the separation of the churches, North and South.—

When, I sak, was it seen before, that Christian cannot bow hefore the same altar, and worship together that God, who commands us to love oue neighbor as ourself—when before have you heard of the resolutions of one State having been sent back in constitution, having all the constitution, here were refused admittance, until the South of the same alter, and so the matter. Our children are not educated, as formerly, in the Northern corbege—traveling has greatly diminished—the pulpit, the press, this Hall—ay, the Senate, where they should never have concept and to this great of the people of the South. They should never have concept things cannot last and the Union continue. Why, if no legislative ensetments of an offensive character were ever passed, the inspection is the state of the property of the south. They should have resisted, at every hazard, (as they must do at some time or other), every attempt to prevent them from going, when they please, where they please, into any and wisely—now hear constant and the Union continue. Why, if no legislative ensetments of an offensive character were ever passed, the inspection of the south of the strange these parties. This Union has not unappropriately been compared to that most be admitted into this Union, presented to be admitted in the Union, on the President's Message

urge, not only the justice, but the absolute necessity, of enforcing that provision, and repealing the laws which in meny of the States render it inoperative. If, under these circumstances, the three master minds

ly seated for the ordinary remedies.

If the light of three such minds (which,

stitution, they declared, that, "We, the try, which God, in his infinite mercy, avert. arts." a solitary article upon the value of this satisfaction.

The author of that address had been nome Union, as though there was some cabalistic meaning of the word, that could cover up inated as a candidate for re-election to this and atone for every sin. No, sir. Let the body by the entire Democracy of the State, truth be spoken far and wide. Let it be (because, at that time, New Hampshire known that there is a large portion of the had not adopted the district system of elect-American people discontented, who are ing her members of Congress,) and though ready and willing to renounce all old party it was within a few weeks, if I remembe associations, and are anxious to meet their accurately, of the time of the election, and fellow-citizens of the Southern States in convention at Nashville, in the month of

A majority of the Southern States have made preparations already to be represented —probably nearly every State will be; and whatever may be the decision of that convention, every Southern State, with, perhaps, increase its circulation, and promte the least degree, our brethren of any portion of one or two exceptions, for weal or for woe will make one common cause. Notwithstanding the IO! ejaculation and bitter denunciation of disunion by the Senator from Fexas, that State has made the legal and necessary arrangements to be represented, and further, refused to vote instructions to her delegates to use all their influence to fearless exponents of the Constitution? Where prevent a dissolution of the Union. Let us are the Browns? the Ingersolls? the Atherher delegates to use all their influence understand each other, and talk like men, as no disease was ever avoided by concealing the danger, or cured by wishing the patient well; so neither discontent nor disunion will be prevented or cured by lauding the glories down, or forced into voluntary exile from public life. nderstand each other, and talk like men, as

I propose briefly, then, to examine the second proposition: who are the aggressors? To do so understandingly, let us see what

No. 17. (Mr. CALHOUN,) in regard to the separa- cussion, that State was admitted, and the

of America have so little influence or con- very—half-clad half-starved, pale, emaciated trol that they cannot arrest this evil, then indeeed, is the disease organic, and too deeply seated for the ordinary remedies. earls who prattle so loudly upon the floor of like the expiring flicker of the lamp, seems Parliament about the horrors of American to burn brighter, before it is forever extinguished, and whose great genius and patriot- and cities; see the ragged and wan husband guished, and whose great genius and patriotism we may never see united again) cannot penetrate the gloom that veils the future, and do what I know they all desire, save this Union, we must look to some higher source—"ne quid detrimenti Respublica capiat." I regret to be obliged to differ from the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Clay,] whose name never fails to recall the association of eminent fails to recall the association of eminent need not stop here. True, she freed her talents, great aims, and a long career of slaves in the West Indies. For what pur-It neither suits my taste nor temper to North against the South, and thus to ations which influence the rest of mankind. songs of hosannas to the Union, nor am I to pursue this unpleasant recital further. From weaken the ties that bind us together, and Fellow-citizens, it rests with ourselves to be deterred by the yelpings and howlings of all I see, and hear, and read, and feel—an finally consummate her long-cherished deinstinct which rarely deceives me-tells me sires, by a dissolution of our Union, and that there is danger—great danger—to the Union, and to the Constitution of my counnist in commerce, manufactures, and the

people of the United States, in order to form It is not by eloquent appeals, and beautiful You, Mr. Chairman, heard all that discus eulogies upon the Union, that it can be sion—you saw all their fire-brand resolutions saved—less so by such expressions as a voted down and denounced by Northern common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to
ourselv's and posterity, do ordain," &c., &c

The South indulge in similar expressions, of the intelligent Whigs, voted. You know to enlist every southern man in a southern Each and all of that posterity have not they are more dangerous to what I conceive who stood by the Atherton resolutions, and cause, and in defence of southern rights, be only the right, but their duty to those who the best interests of the South than the most all such resolutions as would give peace and ultra men of the North-when you say, quiet to the South. Let me show the compropose to disturb him, or to shake him in his party relations. All that we ask is, that he shall consider the constitutional rights of not speak is a bigot, and who is afraid to moment to you whether you lose your hat or Texan annexation was under discussion, a your cane, but if you let it be known that you will not resist—that you are a lover of peace—men will soon be found ready and his constituen's, assigning his reasons for dewilling to trespass upon your rights, and put an indignity upon your person; much less forth an anti-slavery manifesto. You recolcan the Union be saved by the course of lect in what unmeasured terms he was dethe Northern and Metropolitan press, hitherto nounced by one of his colleagues. I will remarkable for a frank statement of the true not offend the committee by reading the in-"signs of the times"—not by concealing the sinuations made against the veracity of his adtrue state of the public mind at the South—dress. Suffice it to say, that no gentleman dress. Suffice it to say, that no gentleman not by publishing garbled portions of the born and brought up south of Mason and messages of our governors, or the resolutions of our State legislatures, with here and there friendly relations afterward, without some

> at an inclement season of the year, a con vention was called for the entire State, the nomination was cancelled, another person was substituted in his place, and from that day John P. HALE has ceased all connection with the Democratic party. True it is, that by a union of the Whigs and Abolitionists, he was elected a Senator; and the colleague who denounced him, and the author of the speech, the extract of which I have just read, is-who do you suppose, Mr. Chairman? why, Moses Norris, his co-Senator!

Where are the elegaent defenders of the South-no, sir; not of the South, but the tons? the Norrises, and the Ellises? and echo answers, "Where?" All have been com-

The committee will pardon me if I read one short extract from the speech of an able member from New York, the Empire State, with thirty-four members upon this floor, and but one solitary spared monument of the de-fenders of the Constitution:

"Let the scheme declare, as the bill of over one people.

The first hostile movement was made my colleague, [Mr. Robinson,] the predefinating of the kind, and I regret cessor of my friend before me, from New senator from South Carolina, the Union. After five months of angry dis
York, [Mr. Duer,] proposes, that after original from the library, or I would show

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forming one slave State, slavery shall be

bead at the bar of the world, bear which is the bar of the symmetry and by which is the same of ivits means of living the section of truth, and it is only from fable or field already without a hearing which is the bar of the symmetry of t language, there is not a man, woman, or child, but would rise up and denounce it. Say that the Catholic religion, or the Methodist religion, the common law, or the civil law, shall not go to California, and there would be a denunciation from one end of the Union to the other. It is true that the Wil-

mot Proviso, eo nomine, is defunct. I was sitting in that gallery when it was introduced, and a gentleman observed to me that it was the worst firebrand ever introduced, and would dissolve the Union, and we bot 1 went into the House, and voted against it. went into the House, and voted against it.

The people of the South relying upon their constitutional rights, are committed against this Wilmot Proviso, and you will not pass it. When the Constitution was framed, the people of the South had intelligence and foresight enough to make such constitutional provisions as were necessary to secure them from any encroaclments We think those provisions sufficient, and ators upon the Constitution, that without these guaranteis, the Union could never have been formed; if it shall be shown by the legislation and practice of this Government, that they are not sufficient to secure all the rights of property in slaves in esse posse, manendo et eundo, I desire to have additional guaranties.

Mr. McCLERNAND wished to know whether the gentleman intended to exert his influence to cause the Southern States to secede, or break up the Union, if they do not get an amendment to the Contitution?

Mr MORSE. If those guaranties are not sufficient, or are not maintained. I will devote all my energy, day and night—I will write and talk to the people to bring this about. My people, in giving up the right to go north of 36 deg. 30 min., will at least have the doctrine of non-intervention respected south of that line. I believe the guaranties of the Constitution amply sufficient, and am willing to submit the question to the courts

Mr. McCLERNAND. The gent Mr. McCLERNAND. The gentleman says that, if such and such things are not done, he is for disunion. He insists that slavery is tolerated south of 36° 30°. Now the gentleman, holding the doctrine he does, I ask him, in view of that doctrine, how can he contend that non-intervention can prevent him?

Mr. MCRSE. It cannot.

Mr. McCLERNAND. What is the difficulty

then?
Mr. MORSE. Because you declare in all your speeches and preambles, and will probably do so in some legislative enactment, that slavery shall not go there, or that it is forever excluded by Mexican law. The moment you do, you violate the bond, tear your name from it, and seek to old us to it.

Mr. McCLERNAND. You said the Wilmo

proviso was defunct.
Mr. MORSE. True; but there are two other

provisos, the Executive, and, the most odious of all, the Mexican Proviso, as I shall call it—"a rose by any other name"—the quotation is somewhat Mr. DUER. If the judiciary decides against

you, will you then insist on your proposed on the Constitution? Mr. MORSE. No. sir; I would abide by that

decision—you cannot make your Mexican provise any more palatable. If I am to be excluded from the country, where you said solemnly we had a right to go, I would rather you should do it than the Mexicans.

right to go, I would rather you should do it than the Mexicans.

The legislative and the treaty-making power are both subservient to the Constitution, and no law—no treaty can bind any citizen that contravenes that sacred instrument. The President and the Senate cannot make any treaty in definition of this Constitution. If a stipulation had been inserted, ether by the commissioners or by the Senate, (as I learn was ettempted,) that slavery would not go to every part of the territory south to 36 deg. 30 min., it would not be worth the parchment on which it was written, and I would go there, as I have no doubt we have a right to do with our slaves, and if there was an honest judge to be found; (any man except one who thinks he will be justified in violating his oath because the Constitution is subservient to the laws of God.) I would hold your treaty null and void, and I should be protected in the enjoyment of my slave property. Could your President and Senate make a treaty establishing a Church as a part of your State government? Could your Senate make a treaty recognizing a title of nobility? In short, can it do anything forbidden, or even doubtful, under your Constitution?

well, what is the force of th